

# McGill Daily

VOL. VII, No 29.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1917.

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## CONCERT AT R. V. C. WAS DELIGHTFUL

Programme Was Highly Enjoyed By All Present.

MR. HUNGERFORD PIANIST.

Songs by Mr. Jackson Showed His Power of Interpretation.

A very delightful evening was spent by friends and students of the McGill Conservatorium of Music last night, when the staff performed the first concert of the season.

The programme was as follows:

1—Pianoforte Solo: "Moods."

Variations built on a Russian Folksong: Brzezinski.

Mr. Walter Hungerford.

2—Songs—A Legend.

Springtime.

From the Cycle "Songs for Young People": Tschakowsky.

Songs of the Dark Forest: Borodine.

"Hopak": Moussorgsky.

Mr. Haigh Jackson.

3—Pianoforte Solo:

Cantique d'Amour No. 10: Liszt.

Mr. Walter Hungerford.

4—Songs:

I had a flower: L. Kellie.

Mattinata: Leoncavallo.

Arioso from "Pagliacci": Leoncavallo.

Mr. Haigh Jackson.

5—Violin Concerto, Op. 64: Mendelssohn.

Allegro molto appassionato.

Andante.

Allegro molto vivace.

Mr. Saul Brant.

With orchestral parts on the piano-forte by Mr. Arthur H. Egg.

Accompanist—Miss C. Lichtenstein.

The pianist, Mr. Hungerford, played with a great deal of feeling, showing fine interpretation throughout.

The first selection was indeed characteristic of the Slav temperament in its quick changes from the peaceful to the more vivacious and frolicsome and later to the characteristic Russian march leading up to a great outburst of triumph at the end. In his second splendid selection by Liszt, Mr. Hungerford showed his excellent technique and appreciation of the great master's art.

The Conservatorium is indeed fortunate in including among its staff a teacher of Mr. Jackson's quality and experience. In both concert selections and operatic, and among the great variety of his songs, Mr. Jackson showed his great power of interpretation, impressing his audience with the rich and powerful quality of his voice. His selection of music could hardly be equalled for variation and excellence, the "Legend" by Tschakowsky and "I had a flower" by Kellie, also "Mattinata," by Leoncavallo, being especially charming. The Arioso from "Pagliacci" brought forth especially the singer's dramatic skill, and was greatly enjoyed.

Miss Lichtenstein's admirable accompaniment added greatly to the fine effect throughout.

Mr. Saul Brant performed with his usual degree of excellence and delicacy of touch, holding the attention of his audience steadily throughout by his splendid rendering of a great Concerto.

The orchestral parts on the piano-forte were admirably rendered by Mr. Arthur H. Egg, and the final applause of the audience could show only part of their appreciation of the entire effect.

The much-enjoyed evening was brought to a close with the National Anthem.

COMPENSATORY.

A New Yorker tells of a young Irish couple in his employ, not long come from the "old country." Shortly after their arrival the young wife, ambitious for learning, entered a night school, since her duties permitted of that.

One evening, when she returned to the servants' hall from school, the husband asked:

"An' phwat are ye learnin' now, Molly?"

"To-night," said Molly, thinking to have a bit of fun with Malachi—"to-night the teacher read to us about the laws of compensation."

"Compensation? What's that?"

"It's hard to explain, but it's something like this: If your sense of smell is poor, the sense of taste is all the sharper; and if you are blind, you can hear all the better."

Malachi reflected, "Sure," said he, "I see. It's like this. For example, if a man is born with a leg shorter than the other, the other is longer."

PARENTAL PRIDE.

He had become the happy father of twins, and his unbounded pride in this two-fold distinctive blessedness found expression on every occasion.

While he was conversing with a friend one morning, at the entrance to his office-building, a young woman passed wheeling a baby-carriage containing a bouncing baby boy.

"Doesn't a woman look queer," said the young father, loftily, "with only one child!"

## WHAT'S ON.

### TO-DAY.

1.00 p.m.—Arts Undergrad. Meeting.  
3.00 p.m.—Football: Arts vs. Science at Stadium.  
8.15 p.m.—Meeting of Alliance Française at Ritz-Carlton.

### COMING.

Nov. 3.—12.00 p.m., R.V.C. basketball practice.  
Nov. 4.—"Sing" at Strathcona Hall, 9.00 p.m.  
Nov. 5.—Entries must be in for Vice-President of Union.  
Nov. 9.—Water polo, McGill vs. M. A. A. A.  
Nov. 13.—Water polo, McGill vs. M. S. C.  
Nov. 15.—Elections for Vice-President of Union.

## SHOULD UNIVERSITY MEN SEEK EXEMPTION?

Principal Peterson Gives His Views on Subject.

At the present time many students who are liable under the Military Service Act, are making a decision as to whether they should claim exemption or not. The question of exempting students is not only occupying their minds, but it is receiving immediate attention at the hands of the Government officials at Ottawa.

The different Universities have been consulted, and definite arrangements as to the exemption of students will be made in the near future. In making a decision the Government is keeping uppermost the national interest, and many McGill men who have been making plans of joining up will find themselves restricted in the near future by Government regulations.

Upon being interviewed by one of the Daily staff yesterday, Sir William Peterson expressed his views as follows:

"I would like to believe that every fit person is keen to go. My sympathies are rather with those who are declared unfit. We must at the same time consider very carefully the comparatively few cases of those members of the University who, although liable under the Act, must be held to be absolutely indispensable to the work of the Institution."

Sir William's views express the opinion of the University generally. Since the outbreak of hostilities McGill has always been among the leaders to support and help every movement tending to win the war.

## SCIENCE '21 MEETING.

At a short meeting of the class, the reporters for the paper were elected. Those who were chosen are: J. Shotwell, E. Steacie and Fortin. There was also an announcement by the treasurer, that the amount of dues had been decided upon, and could be paid immediately.

## PROSPECTS FOR CITY HOCKEY LEAGUE GOOD.

It was learned to-day, from an official of the City League, that the prospects for the operation of the League are becoming brighter every day.

The latest news from headquarters is that the strong Lyall A. A. have applied for a franchise for their Hockey Club. This Association has come into prominence lately, and has shown great incentive in booming all branches of sport.

Their Hockey Club were last year members of the Munitions League.

An officer of the Victorias stated yesterday that an effort would be made to place a team on the ice this year. Vics. are about the oldest team in this part of the country.

President Rooney stated that he would issue a call very shortly, for recruits for the hockey team, and would start the men on gym. work in preparation for the season's activities.

## MEMBER OF MEDICAL STAFF ELECTED.

Lieut.-Col. McKenzie Forbes, M.D., has recently been elected president of the Montreal Branch of the Great War Veterans' Association. Before he enlisted for active service, Lieut.-Col. Forbes was a member of the professional staff of McGill, being lecturer in Orthopaedic surgery.

## GRAD. GETS COMMISSION.

A. Harold Chisholm, who joined the Royal Flying Corps in June, has just returned to Montreal after a most successful training at Camp Borden. He received his commission as Flight Sub. Lieutenant, a few days ago. Mr. Chisholm is a graduate of 1916 in Mechanical Engineering. He will proceed overseas in a short time, as he is now enjoying his last leave.

## STUDENTS' COUNCIL MEETS.

A meeting of the Students' Council will be held this evening, in the Union, at 7.30 p.m.

## C. O. T. C. HELD MANOEUVRES ON MOUNT ROYAL

Men Given Practical Lesson in Outpost Duty.

WORK WAS EXCITING.

Six Scouts Only Broke Through Vigilant Line of Piquets.

The McGill C. O. T. C. paraded on the campus at eight o'clock last night. Major Harrington explained what was to be done. The battalion was to occupy an outpost line extending for some distance along the mountain. Each company was allotted a certain portion of this line to defend, in proportion to its strength. The scouts were to attempt to break through this line from Cote des Neiges Road. In order that the men on outpost duty might recognize the scouts later in the evening, the latter were marched through the ranks of the battalion, exhibiting their manly forms to all present.

Then the battalions the way up the mountain. After a certain distance, they left the parade to look after itself.

When the battalion reached the mountain, the company commanders were called out for final instructions. Then each commander led his company to its allotted ground. On the way there, every man blessed what dry ground he could walk on, but that was almost a negative quantity. The ground was covered with water in liquid or solid form. Amid supposedly intense silence, each company divided itself into four platoons, and the platoons marched into position. Each platoon commander had to supply two sentry groups to watch the allotted ground and to give warning of any scout trying to get through. It was noticed that some sentries did not want to leave the sentry group. The stories being told were too interesting.

This condition of affairs lasted for twenty minutes. Every man was on the "qui vive," and very subdued whispers of "I think there are two of them up there," and "No, that is one of our own men," and similar statements were heard.

Few of the parties were rewarded for their vigilance. Six scouts succeeded in breaking through the line, most of the remainder being caught.

About a quarter to ten the Assembly whistles blew, and each company fell in on its own ground. Then the company parades marched to the pre-arranged battalion parade ground. The march home began with everyone in high spirits. Several well-known songs were started by various people. Some died a natural death and some were sung to the end. The McGill yell was several times started, but seldom brought to a successful conclusion. When the battalion reached Pine Ave., the bugle and the fife and drum bands met them, and headed the triumphant entry into the campus.

Just before dismissing, the band played "God Save the King," while the battalion stood to attention. Several of the men were noticeable for the disrespect with which they regarded the National Anthem. They were looking behind them and talking to their neighbours, almost as if they were at the Orpheum.

After the bugle sounded "Last Post" the parade was dismissed.

## WISCONSIN WILL DEDICATE STADIUM.

A military dedication of the new football field and stadium at Camp Randall will be the chief event of the 1917 "home coming" which will be held at the University of Wisconsin on the occasion of the Minnesota football game to-morrow.

Martial music and several military salutes by a squad of university cadets will constitute the formal dedication of the new field, which is built on the site of Wisconsin's famous Civil War camp.

Military and national emblems will be used with the Cardinal decorations of former years to make this home coming a patriotic celebration in honor of the many former students, alumni, and members of the football squad who are now in military service and unable to return to the game. Seats in a special section have been reserved for about 222 who subscribed funds for the building of the new stadium.

A mass meeting to-night, a huge bonfire on the lower campus, fireworks and torches in the national colors, and other patriotic features will all combine the idea of patriotism with loyalty to the alma mater.

A large number of alumni have already signified their intention of returning to the game. Special trains will be run to bring alumni from cities near Madison, and plans are on foot for a train to pick up former students in many of the smaller towns farther away. Many former students who are in army camps near Madison have secured leaves of absence to attend the game.

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# McGill Daily

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E. Monk, '19; M. Macnaughton, '19. R. Rogers, '19.  
Associate Editor in charge of this issue—D. Rothschild.  
Reporters for this issue—W. G. Boronow, M. Leavitt, and K. Livingstone.

## MISTAKES AND CRITICS.

From time to time there come to our ears criticisms of reports appearing in the Daily, and often no small indignation is expressed at what appears to be an unfair or erroneous statement printed in one column. With regard to this we feel that a word of explanation is necessary.

First of all, the Daily is not infallible. We are perfectly ready to admit this. In the case of a publication brought out entirely by the efforts of students, mistakes are bound to occur more or less frequently. This year in particular, owing to the absence through graduation or enlistment of practically all of last year's staff the number of men who have had previous experience in newspaper work is exceedingly small. The inexperienced students who are giving their time and labour to the production of the paper naturally have a certain amount to learn, and they are doing their best to pick this up in as short a time as possible. While they are passing through this period of training they are just as liable as anyone to make mistakes.

Remember, however, that the staff is made up of undergraduates; these men have courses to attend and work to do no less than those who never enter the Daily office, but are the first to observe and criticize an error in the morning's paper. The editors, associate editors and reporters are just as fond of amusement—when they can get it—as anyone else. Some of them feel that they are neglecting their studies to a certain extent in order that the Daily may continue to appear every day for the benefit of their fellow-students, and not unnaturally they feel somewhat discouraged at meeting with censure from these, which they are convinced arises from a lack of clear understanding of the facts.

Let it be understood that we are not trying to make excuses or to shirk responsibility; we are willing to accept a reasonable amount of blame for errors that appear in the Daily. But we cannot help feeling that if a few of the men who are so ready to point out mistakes would come down to the office and spend a few nights working on the paper, they would be much easier to please in future. We fail to see why a student, who is connected with some form of activity around McGill, who has all the facts in his possession, and plenty of time at his disposal, should find it necessary to leave the report of this activity to the Editor of the Daily or to a reporter, who of necessity is not very fully acquainted with undergraduate affairs. When such a person complains of an unsatisfactory "write-up" in the paper we are tempted to ask him with some heat why he did not see it in person that the "write-up" was just as he wished it to be. While only too ready to co-operate in every respect with leaders of student activity in the University, the Daily staff is unable to produce a finished article with only a few hastily taken notes or a hurried talk over the 'phone as raw materials.

"What about the reporters?" will doubtless be the question prompted by the above statement. Well, the reporters do their best, like the rest of the staff. Being drawn entirely from the first year, however, they cannot, as we have before stated, be expected to possess as full a knowledge of how things go in student activities as is the property of a third- or fourth-year man. They are "new to the game," most of them, and they need a certain amount of sympathetic assistance from the men whose deeds and words they report.

## CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The second meeting of the McGill Chemical Society will be held today, in the Chemistry Building at 4:45 p.m. when Dr. F. W. Skirrow will report on the Third National Exposition of Chemical Industries held in New York City this autumn. At the present time this event is of importance, giving us, as it does, a knowledge of the strides which America has taken to free herself from dependence on German chemical industries. The Society extends a cordial welcome to all who may be interested, and the Executive is hoping for support from the departments of the numerous allied sciences of the University.

## TWO GETTING EXAMINED FOR THE DRAFT.

First—Have you been examined?  
Second—Yes, indeed!  
First—What class did you get?  
Second—Class "A."  
First—On what grounds are you going to claim exemption?  
Second—On McGill grounds.

## MANDOLIN CLUB.

There will be no practice of the Mandolin Club next Monday night.  
The next practice will be held on Monday, November 12, at the usual time and place.  
The Club has been engaged to play at the meeting of the Medical Society on Friday, November 23rd, and members are advised to remember this date.  
The practice which was held last Monday night was entirely satisfactory, and left no room for doubt as to the capabilities of the players. There is still room, however, for more members, and all mandolin players are requested to turn out for the next practice.

## DR. ERNST FEISE FORCED TO RESIGN.

Dr. Ernst Feise, associate professor of German, University of Wisconsin, resigned as a result of an offensive remark regarding the Liberty loan which he made during the recent Liberty Loan campaign. Professor Feise is a citizen of Germany who has been on the university's instructional staff since 1908.

## R. V. C. NOTES.

### BASKETBALL PLAYERS! ATTENTION.

There will be a general practice for all years on Saturday morning at 12 o'clock. Everyone is asked to turn out as the Inter-Year matches begin about November 14th, and each player on the teams must have practiced at least three times. The more you practice the better you play. The better you play the more chance you have of winning—and if your year wins it counts one point toward the Inter-Class Shield!

Is not the moral quite obvious?

The Devotional meeting which was to have been held yesterday afternoon from 5:10 to 5:40 in the R. V. C. Common Room has been postponed. The time set for the meetings has been found unsuitable, and none will take place until another hour has been decided upon.

The first interclass debate, between the Juniors and Seniors, will take place on November 14, in the R. V. C. The question is: Resolved that the compulsory principle in education is harmful to the development of individual mind and character.

The affirmative will be supported by Mary Muir, '18, and Bessie Stamm, '18, and the negative by Elizabeth Monk, '19, and Mary Taylor, '19.

The City Improvement League of Montreal has sent out the following notice:

An open discussion concerning "Electoral Reform—Proportional Representation."

At the request of the Dominion Council of the C. I. L. of Canada, and of representatives of several of our co-operating societies, we have arranged for an open discussion as above, to be held by Mr. Howard S. Ross, K.C., at the Windsor Hotel on Monday, Nov. 5, at 8 p.m. Mr. Ross is the Montreal Secretary of the Proportional Representation Society of Canada, and is recognized as an expert exponent of his case.

N.B.—Associations having Civic Betterment ideals are respectfully invited to be well represented.  
(Signed) WM. H. ATHERTON.

## FOUND.

Between the Arts Building and R. V. C., a small purse containing a small amount of money. Apply, Secretary of R. V. C.

## INVENTOR OF TELEPHONE HONOURED.

BRANTFORD, Ont. — The handsome memorial erected in this city to commemorate the invention of the telephone by Alexander Graham Bell, was unveiled on October 24 by His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire.

The entire city was in fête for the occasion. The Union Government was represented by the Hon. Senator Robertson, and the Ontario Government by the Hon. W. D. McPherson. Sir John and Lady Hendrie were also present.

In his address, His Excellency said he first heard of the telephone from his grandfather, when a boy just home from school. He congratulated Dr. Bell upon having "made the greatest discovery that has ever been made," and congratulated the city of Brantford upon being its birthplace.

Vociferous applause from the great assembly greeted Dr. Bell when he rose to reply. "Too little is known," he said, "concerning the connection of the telephone with Brantford. But I am prepared to state that Brantford is right in claiming the invention of the telephone, and that Boston is right in claiming the appearance of the telephone in 1875. The telephone was conceived in Brantford in 1874, and born in Boston in 1875.

"In 1875," he continued, "the experiments with the telephone were laboratory or parlor experiments, but in 1876 experiments were made on long distance lines in Boston. At one of these demonstrations Lord Kelvin was present, and his opinion was that the only way of satisfactorily transmitting speech by electricity was to place the transmitting and the receiving instruments miles apart.

"This was tried in Brantford on August 10, 1876, when speech was successfully transmitted for the first time over a long-distance line. The transmitter was placed in Brantford and the receiving instrument in Paris and the battery in Toronto. I received and W. H. Griffin transmitted. Various persons spoke and sang, and I heard them at the receiver. But the first reciprocal telephone speech was made in Boston, October 9, 1876.

"The first draft of the specifications were made in Brantford, and here are also copies of the first telephone used in the conversation of 1876." Dr. Bell presented the Duke with a silver telephone, which is a duplicate of one given to King George, when as the Duke of York he visited Brantford in 1901.

Sir John Hendrie reminded the assembly that the second Bell telephone exchange in the world was established in Hamilton.

## SGT. MacKAY, OF PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE DEAD.

Word has been received to the effect that John MacKay, a student of the Presbyterian College, died on October 31 at Kingston. He was a member of the class of '17, and enlisted originally with the 87th Battalion, Grenadier Guards, in which he held the rank of Sergeant. He was prevented from going overseas with his unit by an attack of typhoid fever. He afterwards went to England and there rejoined his battalion. He was only twelve days in the trenches when he was sent behind the lines suffering from tuberculosis. Sergeant MacKay returned to Canada two months ago and has since his return been in the Kingston Military Sanatorium. It is with deep regret that his friends around college will receive the news of his death.

## NOMINATIONS FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Nominations are hereby asked for the office of Vice-President of the Union. This is made vacant by the absence from college this year, of Mr. McLeod, who was elected to this office last spring.

Nominations, signed by at least 25 members of the Union, must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Union, not later than 6 p.m., on Monday, November 5th, the election to be held on Thursday, November 15.

## MED'S BROTHER HONORED.

Word has been received by R. Dickie, Med. '22, that his brother, Pte. T. J. Dickie, has received a Military Medal for conspicuous bravery on the field.

## PREPARE FOR FINALS.

To-morrow will find the college football season of 1917 entering its final month of competition, and the contests which are to take place from now to the end of the season will assume a more serious aspect than those played up to the present time. The only real championship titles to be decided in the East this fall are for freshmen teams playing at Harvard, Yale and Princeton, and their triangular series as usual, and the Maine state college series. The former should rate the same as in past years; but, so far as the latter is concerned, it can hardly be considered a real championship series, as all four colleges are playing under the handicap of having many of their best men in the war.

Last Saturday furnished some very interesting results. The big games of the East, outside of the Maine State college series, were the Brown-College battle at Providence, and the Pennsylvania-Pittsburgh contest at Franklin Field, Philadelphia. One of these games came out as expected, while the result of the other must be regarded as somewhat of a surprise. Pittsburgh were generally expected to win from actual result; but it was generally thought that Colgate would win from Brown, but such was not the case. Colgate even passing up a chance to get a 7 to 7 tie by missing a goal after touchdown. Better coaching in the fundamentals of the game were the chief features of Brown's playing. The Brunonians showing a big improvement since their last game, while Colgate failed to show up as strongly as expected.

The result of the second round in the Maine State series places Bowdoin at the head of the list, and a strong favorite to win the title. Up to Saturday Bowdoin and Bates were the leading teams with a victory to the credit of each; but Bowdoin defeated Bates by a 13 to 0 score Saturday, and would seem to eliminate the latter. As Maine and Colby played a scoreless tie, and Bowdoin defeated Colby 13 to 7, Bowdoin should have little difficulty defeating Maine next Saturday, and thereby coming through the series undefeated.

Dartmouth secured another victory, although the New Hampshire State team scored on the Green. Dartmouth played below form, but this was chiefly due to the large number of substitutes used. The Green showed its great power in the fourth quarter, when 14 of its 21 points were scored, resulting in a 6 to 0 victory. Williams kept up its winning record by defeating Columbia, 6 to 6. The Blue and White did surprisingly well considering the fact that the team was playing without its regular quarterback and star kicker. Williams played well, especially Boynton at right halfback, who was easily the best of offensive and defensive player on the field.

Cornell and Syracuse joined the winning class Saturday, the Red and White defeating Bucknell, by a score of 20 to 0, and Syracuse simply running away from Tufts College to the tune of 58 to 0. Amherst won a hard-fought game from Wesleyan, 14 to 9.

The Harvard Informal Varsity team, which was defeated by the Harvard Depot Brigade eleven of Camp Devens, with a scoreless tie, the result. The soldiers put up a strong game, and Harvard was unable to stage its best play. Each team had a chance or two to kick a goal, but both failed to take advantage of the opportunities.

The Harvard, Yale and Princeton freshmen series promise to produce some exciting football this fall. Harvard defeated Worcester Academy on Saturday by a score of 53 to 7. The Crimson first-year men showing exceptional strength. The Yale freshmen were forced to accept a 7 to 7 tie at the hands of the Pennsylvania freshmen to the Ellis. The Princeton freshmen won from Phillips Exeter Academy, 12 to 0, a fairly satisfactory showing for the Orange and Black.

## ARTS UNDERGRAD. MEETING.

A meeting of the Arts Undergraduate Society will be held in Room 5 to-morrow, or shortly before one o'clock. Dean Moyses has kindly consented to stop lectures a few minutes earlier than usual to enable all students to attend. Very important business will be discussed.

## A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Second Year students are fined \$1.00 each by the Committee of Morals and Discipline.

Arrangements are completed for the holding of a Moot Trial on November 6th.

Captain G. L. Dobbin, of the 14th Battalion, delivers an interesting lecture on bombing.

Annual Freshman-Sophomore smoker is held at the Union.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE HAS FEW STUDENTS LEFT.

At the annual meeting of the Quebec Association of Congregational Churches held recently, in Emmanuel Church, the Rev. T. W. Davidson presided. The morning session, after devotionals and the election of committees, was largely devoted to the hearing of reports and discussion on them. The Rev. Dr. Warriner, in submitting the college report said the most important part of the college was the students, and they "were not here." Twelve of their men were in overseas service, one of them being in the tanks corps in England.

This left them with six students, but they had not a man left in the college that was eligible at present to serve his country overseas.

The Rev. Dr. Gunn, in presenting the Union report said that the total men of the Congregational Churches who had joined the service for overseas was 2,600, about two and a half battalions.

## SCARCITY OF SUGAR.

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller for Canada, issued the following statement recently bearing upon the temporary shortage of sugar.

He pointed out that the new crop will be on the market soon after the end of the year. In the meantime the public are urged to economize in the use of sugar and to avoid hoarding, and dealers are warned against advancing prices to the consumer. Prices of raw sugar have been established, so that higher prices for the refined product are unnecessary.

"There are two alternatives at the present moment for handling the temporary sugar situation," said the Food Controller. "One is to make a request of the dealers and the public, and the other is to put in force most drastic regulations."

"The latter course should not be necessary, because when the Canadian people understand the situation I feel sure they will do everything they can to reduce their consumption of sugar until the new crop is available. It rests with the public of Canada as to which method will be adopted."

## Should Not Increase.

"The price of sugar from the refiners to the jobbers should not exceed what it is at present, as the prices for raw sugar have been stabilized in New York for some time past. In spite of the shortage of stocks of raw sugar in Cuba."

"The refiners and jobbers will no doubt exercise the greatest care in shipping to their customers only in proportion to their normal requirements, and should any dealers be found advancing the price or using the sale of sugar as a means of inducing customers to buy other goods, further supplies to them should be stopped."

"Retailers should be most careful not to sell to consumers on the basis of their normal requirements, and thus to prevent private hoarding."

## Conservation Needed.

"The general public can aid greatly by careful conservation of sugar and by curtailing the use of candies, etc. France has an average of one pound of sugar per person per month, as against the consumption in Canada of seven pounds per person per month, so that the reduction in consumption here which is necessary for a short period should involve no great hardship."

## Will be a Shortage.

The Food Controller's statement follows a careful study of the whole situation. For the balance of the year, there will be a shortage of sugar, but this shortage will only be temporary. The Cuban crop is the largest in the history of the million tons. The crops of St. Domingo and Porto Rico also promise an increase over those of last year. The situation in 1918 will therefore be much easier, with ample supplies, it is believed, to meet the demands of all the allied countries, including Canada and the United States. As to the next few weeks, should the new crop come in, there should be no great hardship in tiding over the temporary shortage.

## Urges No Hoarding.

The Food Controller laid emphasis upon the necessity that hoarding of sugar be avoided. It is expected that prices for next year will be materially lower than those that ruled during the present season. The International Sugar Commission has assumed control of all supplies, and their distribution, with power to regulate prices, and those people who are unpatriotic enough to hoard sugar will, in all probability, lose money.

With the arrival of Sir Joseph White Todd and Mr. John V. Drake, the British members of the International Sugar Commission, which will do all the buying for the Allies, the control of one organization. The price of raw Cuban sugar has been reduced by one half cent. per pound, but no further reduction can be expected until the new crop comes on the market. Canada will, in common with the Eastern United States, therefore, be short of sugar between now and the end of the year, but it is believed that 50 to 60 per cent of the usual demand will be met, if all classes in Canada and the United States will co-operate with the food administration and be willing that the necessary reduction in consumption should be equitably distributed.

## The Royal Military College of Canada.

THESE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education. The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually. The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the College course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each. The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$800.00. The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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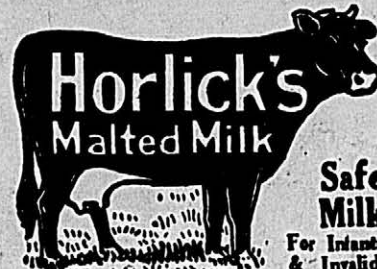
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CURIOUS CHANGES BROUGHT  
ABOUT BY WAR.

The war has certainly brought about some wonderful changes in England, as in other countries. A short time ago, the strange and unwanted sight was witnessed, in London, and elsewhere throughout the country, of people clamoring to pay their income tax, and impatient of any delay. And now a newspaper of good standing makes itself responsible for the following story concerning an air raid: In the southeastern street which suffered most severely in the raid, one housewife from a ruined house was hunting among the groups of people surveying the damage, for her landlord, who she had heard was there. "I must find him," she said anxiously. "It is most important." "A question of repairs?" suggested a visitor. "No," she said, flourishing a treasury note, "I want to pay my rent; it was due yesterday."

## LOST.

A bunch of keys in the Engineering Building. Any person finding same might please leave them with the Janitor of that building.

## LOST.

Two Burns Zoological Text Books in the Redpath Museum, Botanical Laboratories or Strathcona Hall. Finder please return to Janitor, Old Medical Building.

## SHERIDAN.

Lord Belgrave (after the Earl of Grosvenor), having clenched a speech in the House with a long Greek quotation, Sheridan in reply admitted the force of the quotation so far as it went, "but," said he, "had the noble Lord proceeded a little further and completed the passage he would have seen that it applied the other way." Sheridan then apouted something, ore rotundo, which had all the ails, ois, oua, kon and kos that give the wonted assurance of a Greek quotation; upon which Lord Belgrave very promptly and handsomely complimented the honorable member on his readiness of recollection, and frankly admitted that the continuation of the passage had the tendency ascribed to it by Mr. Sheridan, but that he had overlooked it when he gave the quotation. On the breaking up of the House, Fox, who picked himself on having some Greek, went up to Sheridan and asked him, "Sheridan, how came you so ready with that passage? It is certainly as you say, but I was not aware of it before you quoted it." It is unnecessary to say that there is no Greek at all in Sheridan's impromptu.

The champion fixtures of the American Intercollegiate Swimming Association will be held as usual this year, despite the war. This decision was announced yesterday, following the annual meeting of the association at the New York Athletic Club. Representatives of Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, and City College of New York were present. The proposal to hold the usual championship competitions met with unanimous support.

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**THE WAR** can be won only by a combination of Men and Money co-ordinated into invincible organization by the patriotism of all the people.

The most devoted patriot army could not fight twenty-four hours without money and the support of those things which money alone will buy.

Our soldiers must have food, clothing, arms, munitions and transport, or be vainly sacrificed in battle.

So, no matter how brave our soldiers may be, nor how self-sacrificing they are, unless we back them freely and generously with money, their bravery and their sacrifices will be all for nothing.

Money is the coupling pin between Canada's fighting men and victory.

**TO CARRY** on the war Canada must be prepared to produce and sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of supplies.

Cash must be paid to the producers of those supplies.

The war is not only a terrific struggle of men and guns, but it is also the most tremendous business of producing, selling and financing the world has ever known.

And to successfully carry on this war, money is as indispensable as it is in operating a railroad or a private business.

The war is therefore a combination of commerce and fighting, of business and patriotism.

So, to keep on producing as well as fighting, the very highest commercial efficiency of Canada must be maintained.

And it is Canada's privilege to take a man's part in that combination of patriotic producing, financing and fighting.

Also it is Canada's duty as well as her privilege to so conduct that business that she can continue to produce and sell and finance on a still greater scale.

**GREAT BRITAIN** has advanced to our Allies five and a half billion dollars. The United States has advanced to Great Britain and our Allies nearly three billion dollars. These advances of course are not in actual cash, but in credit.

When Britain lends billions to France and Italy she does not lend the actual cash, but she gives those Allies credit.

The British munition worker and coal miner who produce the supplies for France and Italy are paid in cash with the money borrowed by the British Government from the British people. But the money stays

in Britain, and helps to maintain for British working-men conditions of the highest productive efficiency.

**NOW**, because of the tremendous burden of expenditures which Great Britain is bearing at home and has made abroad in the past three years, and because of the billions of credits she is financing for the Allies, it is impossible for her to send out of Britain any more money in cash.

For her purchases in Canada and the United States she must have credit. And that credit must be established by the people. What the Government of Canada lends to Great Britain must in turn be borrowed from the people of Canada.

So Canada's Minister of Finance comes to the people of Canada for a loan which Canada promises, in the form of Canada's Victory Bonds, to repay at a stipulated time, with interest.

Canada's Minister of Finance sells Canada's Victory Bonds to the people and the people pay him their money, which he uses to pay the farmer, the miner and the wage earner for the products which Great Britain needs and must have.

The producers in turn circulate all this money for food, clothing, furniture and other necessities, thus contributing to the business prosperity of the whole country.

So, by buying Canada's Victory Bonds we are not only helping Great Britain to win the war but we are also helping to maintain in Canada those conditions of material well-being which again are essential in maintaining at a high level the productive efficiency of the nation.

Thus the purchase of Canada's Victory Bonds completes the cycle of National effort in winning the war, in which every man, woman and child should take a part.

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## PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN THE FUTURE.

By Georges Prade.

The question is already a familiar one for all the readers of *Vie au Grand Air*. The war has just again emphasized its importance. It has pitilessly shown up all the defects of the preparation of our man power, just as it has that of our artillery.

At the very time when athletic education was receiving, on the front, the most brilliant praises from all our chiefs, without exception, at the very time when its adepts were receiving congratulations on all sides, it was, at least, noticed that the official curricula had calmly forgotten to prepare Frenchmen physically to be soldiers. Fortunately, the quality of the race is extraordinary; it possesses, above all, marvellous suppleness, a good repair is never so advantageous as a good and proper preparation, of that we must be convinced. The school curricula do not give gymnastics and sports any serious place among the subjects they contain. We may even say that sports are rather tolerated than accepted. There still exists a notorious article of the Civil Code which holds the headmaster or principal or the head of the institution responsible for any accidents which may happen to his pupils, when they are at the school or lycée. And it was not without a certain amount of astonishment, a few months ago, right in the middle of the war, at a time when the schoolboys of to-day are on the way to becoming the soldiers of to-morrow, that we saw that the courts had again rendered a decision against the director of a school, one of whose pupils had broken in his arm when playing with stilts in the courtyard! Right at the time of the battle of Verdun! A broken arm! Just think of it! The result was not long in following the cause; games were suppressed. When will the time come when people will realize, as they did for the 1916 and 1917 classes, that these young people are insufficiently prepared; that they have not the whole weight, especially the muscular weight, necessary to make a soldier immediately? At that time, there will be six months left, in which to teach them everything, and their chiefs will find themselves faced by the following dilemma: either to endeavor to teach them everything at once—gymnastics, sports, shooting, military instruction, technical specialties, which will necessarily result in wearing them out entirely, or else to send them to the front insufficiently prepared.

Thus, it is absolutely, imperatively necessary not only to encourage sports, but to organize it, to plan out in advance a vast programme which will take hold of our sons as soon as ever they are capable of furnishing any effort, a logical and graduated programme, which will lead them progressively through their school days, then to athletic societies, and thence to their regiment. Military athletic education should, therefore, simply be the third chapter of work, as a whole, of general athletic formation, of which the school and post-school period are the two first.

The last part, just as necessary as the previous one, will be post-military athletic training, which will follow each man, on leaving the regiment, into athletic societies and will enable him to retain for his country, during the longest possible period, all the qualities which he will thus have acquired by long and continual preparation. For we must not forget that at the present time the reserves and the territorial troops constitute four-fifths of our army.

It is incontestable that in modern warfare, still more perhaps than in former wars, the soldier must be not an athlete properly so-called (for as an athlete is a prize winner in a general competition, and an exceptional individual of not much general use, but too specialized), but a being capable of a varied physical effort, an effort which is now brief and violent, now slow and sustained. He must have a brain accustomed to rapid physical decisions, which may, at times, be the means of saving his life and preserving a combatant for his country; he must have a strong, unwavering soul to face peril, suffering, the unknown. He must be in the habit of immediate, comprehensive, physical obedience to the will of the chief. He must have a soul knowing how to command, because it has first learned to obey. The soldier of to-day, in the midst of this frightful harvest of men, is often the leader of to-morrow. But, whatever may be the qualities of a race, all the children of that race are not endowed with the same gifts. And again, they are not all endowed to the same extent, they may be perfected indefinitely, and all amelioration is a gain for the value of this common effort which constitutes the offensive strength of an army.

It was impossible, that the results of experience involving millions of men should not show up these profound truths, for so long misunderstood.

First of all, it was necessary to arrange for physical preparation of the 1916 and 1917 classes. The Military School, Joinville, Saint-Cyr, Saint-Maixent, sent all the instructors to

the front long ago. It was therefore necessary to call upon civilians for the foundation of the requisite physical training squads. The best of these were themselves at the front. Indeed, the French army included 400,000 young men belonging or having belonged to the Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sports Athlétiques (Union of French Societies for Athletic Sports). Fortunately, recourse could be had to men, over military age to the wounded and to the sick.

The military and civil authorities understood this. On the initiative of our excellent colleague and friend, Mr. Frantz Reichel, mobilized as an infantry lieutenant on the Meuse (who, not being able to pursue his efforts himself, had asked me to be good enough to represent him in this instance), the Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sports Athlétiques, first of all, and following in its wake, the Comité National des Sports (National Sports Committee), represented by its president, Count Clary, took up a certain number of negotiations which led to valuable initial results. A first delegation, composed of Messrs. Maheulle, Commandant Valette, Spitzer, Frantz-Reichel (passing through Paris on furlough), and myself opened with the Direction of Infantry fairly laborious negotiations, in which the high authority of Count Clary and of M. Merillon was of great assistance to us. It was decided that the schools of Saint-Cyr, of Joinville, of Saint-Maixent, should be provided with the special physical training instructors, and the U.S.F.S.A. was entrusted with making out the list and taking entire responsibility for two of these schools; Joinville and Saint-Maixent. It placed at the disposal of the minister and through him, at the disposal of the army corps commanders, its regional committee in the interior. First an immense step, since for the first time, officially, and by a letter addressed to the Union, the Minister for War asked for its assistance in the physical training of the army.

Thus the first bridge was built between the private organizations and the French Army. A commission having been stipulated by agreement with the two ministries — for War and of the Interior — we called upon M. Malvy and submitted to him the proposition of taking advantage of the opportunity to render uniform, general and compulsory the physical training from the school to the regiment. M. Malvy gave the proposal an excellent reception and a few days later we met together again at the Ministry of Public Instruction, where, on the initiative of M. Painlevé, a general plan for post-school instruction and training is being prepared. There we found enthusiastic supporters of this general plan, and it was agreed that such a remodelling of physical training in France must apply the following principles which may to-day be considered as practically conceded:

I.—Physical training forms a whole, lasting from the schoolroom until after the period with the regiment. It must, therefore, like a curriculum of studies, constitute a series of exercises, following the child, the youth, the soldier, and the man, with the same general underlying principles through the various ages of his life. II.—Side by side with gymnastics, properly so-called, sports will have their place, and a very important one, in the training. Didactical and purely demonstrative pedagogic methods do not suit our national temperament. The elements of fighting and direct competition, which in themselves con-

stitute the very idea of sport, must be brought into play.

III.—Of these four stages, two, the school and the regiment, must be regulated by the State. As to the other two periods—post-school and post-regimental—the State will have recourse to the societies for physical training. The electric organization of the National Sports Committee (Comité National des Sports), which groups together all the federations and comprises two million members, gives to it alone in France a serious, sufficient and general basis of influence over the country.

IV.—Physical training, both at school and in the regiment, must not only be permitted, must not only be favoured, must not only be relieved of all legal and judicial hindrances and responsibilities, but must be made compulsory.

The State needs bodies as well as brains. It is inadmissible that, in a country with a low birth rate like ours, having enemies with a large population, the State should neglect to use all its authority, all its legal power, in order to create, by compulsory physical training, the greatest possible number of combatants. Compulsory education has reduced the number of illiterate people. Compulsory physical training will reduce the number of the unfit for military service and will permit of the advance calling-up the necessary classes. In the hour of danger. There is no question of making athletes, any more than compulsory education was claimed to train savants. But our country, which ensures to each of us a certain minimum of safety and of civilization, is entitled to require, if we wish to be defended by it, and by those upon whom it calls for our defense, that we begin by submitting to the best physical training capable of enabling us to take ourselves an effective place in the ranks of its defenders.—*Vie au Grand Air*, Paris.

## HARVARD'S R. O. T. C. HAS 1,050 MEN.

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps at Harvard consists of a regiment of three battalions and twelve companies. Any student of the University is eligible to enter the Corps, and at the present time 1,050 men are enrolled. Two courses are offered: Military Science I. and Military Science II. Military Science I. is an elementary course for men with little or no previous training and is open to all students physically fit. The instruction is in three parts, sections, lectures and drills.

The weekly schedule is as follows: Two lectures on advanced military problems; two hours of drill with the members of the elementary course, and one hour of instruction in the French manoeuvres and other advanced work.

## GIFT OF AUTOGRAPHS.

A valuable collection of autographs has been presented by Lord Ashcombe to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. The collection contains, among other things, a series of documents written and signed by most of the kings and queens of England from the time of Henry VI. to the present day. There is also a similar series of foreign documents, besides a quantity of letters from well-known authors, artists, natural scientists and politicians.

## ARTS FOOTBALL LINE-UP.

The following men are requested to turn out at the Stadium this afternoon at 3.00 prompt, as they will be needed on the Arts line-up:  
Hughes, Dooner, Gal-  
lery, Crankshaw, McGill-  
lis, Galley, Dobson, Siegler,  
Smart, Ereaux, Shaw, Mc-  
Gibbon, Brown, Levitt and  
Davis.

## THE SCIENCE ORCHESTRA.

This year Science Faculty has organized an orchestra, which is chiefly made up of the old faithful members of the McGill Orchestra. So far they have been very fortunate in securing members, and a new pianist, as well as a baritone player of exceptional ability have joined the ranks. The total membership of the orchestra is at present nine.

All music and accessories are purchased by the members of the Orchestra themselves, which goes to show that they certainly have college spirit. The Orchestra is willing to play at any University social function if sufficient notice is given.

Any players wishing to join this orchestra may do so on application to Mr. Moquin, or to Mr. Blinmore, at the Chemistry Building.

## TOUR OF FRENCH PRESS.

It has been quite interesting to watch the French press during these years of war. For the most part it has shown itself a strong factor on the side of discipline and cheerfulness, those essentials of patriotism, as well as a decidedly well-informed critic of the world's affairs. It is a curious fact that, in spite of the drastic curtailment of space, owing to the shortage of paper, French editors have continued unfailingly to provide their public with the serial story, the "conte," or the "nouvelle," covering, as it would seem to the outsider, far too much valuable space in a much reduced sheet.

## ATTENTION! ARTS '19 MEN.

There will be an important meeting of Arts '19, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, in the Smoking Room of the Arts Building. The double Course men are specially requested to turn up.

## St. Denis

"Temple of the Silent Art"  
St. Denis Street, One Block  
North of St. Catherine St.  
Last Two Days

Olive Thomas  
in

"Broadway Arizona"

A love story of a cowboy  
who cops a queen on  
Broadway.

Incomparable Symphony  
Orchestra.

Evelyn Hartley, Contralto.

COMING.

Sunday

Mae Marsh

in

"Sunshine Alley"

## ORPHEUM

2.15 TO-DAY 8.15  
25c MATINEE EVERY DAY.  
Sea Lions and Primrose Four  
Diving Nymphs Helen Trix and  
Charles Kenna Sister Josephine  
"Love in Suburbs" Morin Sisters  
Ronair and Ward McClure and  
Dolly  
Popular 25c. Matinee Every Day.  
SUNDAY FEATURE CONCERTS.

## GAYETY

2.15 TO-DAY 8.15  
HIP, HIP HOORAY GIRLS WITH 6  
DIVING BELLES.

Ladies' Ten Cent. Matinee Every Day.

## FRANCAIS

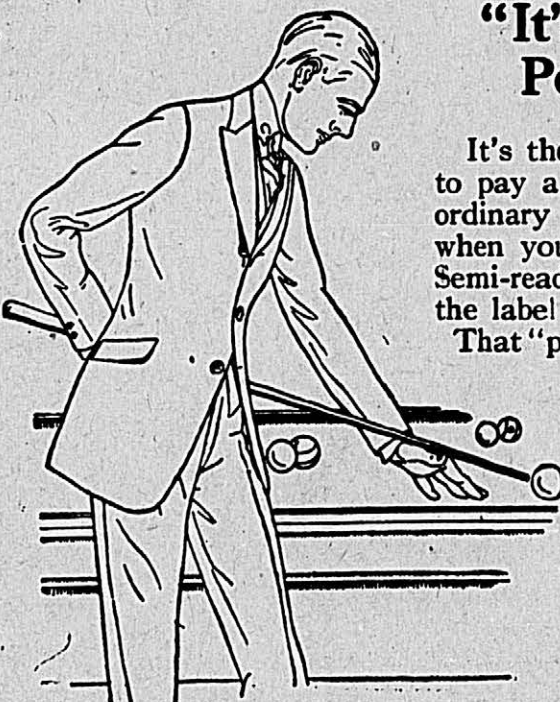
PHOTOPLAYS  
TO-DAY—2 p.m., 7 p.m., 9 p.m.  
Sunset Four, Musical Act — Five  
Photo-plays and 4 Other Acts. Prices:  
Mats. 10-15c.; Nights, 10-15-25c.

## "It's in the Pocket"

It's the "losing hazard" to pay a big price for an ordinary Suit or Overcoat, when you can buy genuine Semi-ready Tailoring with the label in the pocket.

That "price in the pocket" means that the Semi-ready Company must uphold their standard values in days of stress. They have a reputation.

Seek the sign in the pocket. When found you're saved.



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